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# **Korean Affairs Report**

**No. 124**



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3 February 1981

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No. 124

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### VRPK URGES ESTABLISHMENT OF DCRK

SK 30729 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Commentary: "Let Us Open the Fate of Reunification by Establishing a Democratic Regime"]

[Excerpts] Because of the division of the country, our masses have suffered countless misfortunes and pains under colonial bondage for nearly 36 years. Therefore, the reunification of the fatherland is an urgent problem which cannot be delayed for even a moment.

To reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date, the democratization of society should be realized and a democratic regime protecting the interests of the masses of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, should be established. For this reason, recently our party has advanced the slogan "Let us open the gate of reunification by establishing a democratic regime" and appealed to the patriotic masses of all strata to actively participate in a struggle for its realization.

This slogan is a just slogan reflecting the situation in this land and the unanimous demand and desire of our masses.

However, under today's situation in which democratic freedoms and rights have been trampled underfoot by the barbarous suppressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and in which our masses are not allowed even to talk about reunification, genuine debates on reunification cannot be expected, nor can the reconciliation and unity of the nation be contemplated.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested and imprisoned at random countless patriots and democratic figures demanding the country's reunification and mercilessly executed them with various vicious evil laws, including the national security law. Following the tactics employed by the former dictator, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has accelerated war preparations for a northward invasion by staging large-scale military exercises such as team spirit 81 one after another under the pretext of a nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. It has instigated confrontation and distrust between the north and south by kicking up frantic anticommunist rackets one after another.

To remove the barrier of division and expedite the reunification of the fatherland, we should smash the fascist military dictatorship and establish a democratic regime which will protect the interests of the masses of all walks of life.

This is more urgent under today's circumstances in which our masses unanimously desire the early founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) which will enable our 5,000 compatriots to establish an independent, neutral and peaceful unified state and to live together peacefully in a reunified fatherland.

The proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, is most realistic and reasonable, reflecting the specific realities of our country and the unanimous will and aspiration of our nation. It is also a most fair and patriotic program which is acceptable to everyone.

For this reason, this new proposal for reunification has enjoyed absolute sympathy and support at home and abroad. At the same time, our masses are filled with ardent determination to unanimously participate in the struggle to establish the DCRK.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has desperately opposed this fair proposal for reunification under the instigation of U.S. imperialists. What is more intolerable is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the most vicious fascist dictator and splittist, recently indiscreetly babbled about so-called mutual visits of the highest responsible persons of the north and south. This is not only a crafty trick to mislead the rising desire for reunification among our masses in the wake of the new proposal for reunification advanced by the north but also an absurd scheme to escape international isolation.

The masses of all strata should smash the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist oppression and its schemes perpetuating the country's division and should struggle to open the gate of reunification. To do so, they should firmly unite and struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the banner of democracy and national salvation. This is the only way they can smash the fascist military dictatorship and achieve reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' CONDEMNS TEAM SPIRIT 81 MILITARY EXERCISE

SK170746 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean  
to South Korea 1140 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Dialog]

[Excerpts] As the people at home and abroad raised their voices to demand that U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea to pave a road toward achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and that they should stop acts intensifying tension, the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command announced 5 February that it would open a joint military exercise--Team Spirit 81--on 6 February. I will discuss this matter with Madame Yun of this broadcasting station.

[First speaker] It is said that a joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise--Team Spirit 81--will be conducted in early February. I would like to know the scale of this exercise.

[Second speaker] Participating in the Team Spirit 81 exercise, which will begin in early February, will be 100,000 South Korean troops, 27,000 U.S. forces in South Korea and 33,800 troops from the U.S. Pacific Command and the U.S. mainland.

[First speaker] The Team Spirit 81 exercise will be an unprecedentedly large war exercise both in scale and quality. When we make a comprehensive analysis of things disclosed so far, we cannot but pay special attention to the nature and purpose of this military exercise. In other words, we should pay attention to the goals sought by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring in conducting this military exercise. Please explain this.

[Second speaker] The goals of this exercise sought by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are to intensify tension on the Korean Peninsula, to disturb peace and to accelerate preparations for provoking a new war. As you know, the United States has continuously staged war exercises called Team Spirit. Not only has the scale of these exercises been gradually expanded but their nature has become more wicked. Viewing the manpower and equipment to be used in the planned Team Spirit 81 exercise, we understand that this exercise assumes an aggressive nature for an invasion of the North. This exercise constitutes a reckless provocative act aimed at starting a new aggressive war. This is attested to by the clamorous allegation of the existence of the threat of a southward invasion.

[First speaker] This allegation is nothing but a slogan which they have recited, pressed by the need for it. This is a disguise designed to conceal their criminal acts. Though they have frequently babbled about the threat of a southward invasion, what really exists in this land is not the threat of a southward invasion, but that of a northward invasion caused by aggressive U.S. maneuvers. Nevertheless, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have clamored that they plan to stage the exercise to cope with a threat from the North. This is a shallow trick.

[Second speaker] While talking about peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, the United States has been eagerly engaged in making preparations to provoke a new war. While brazenly clamoring that the United States would continuously support the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime in the future, newly appointed U.S. Secretary of State Haig revealed his aggressive intention in his 12 January testimony before the U.S. Senate, demanding an increase in the manpower of the U.S. army, air force and naval units in South Korea. U.S. military chiefs have frequently visited Seoul to hold war conferences. Last December, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown visited Seoul, held a security conference with the Chon Tu-hwan ring and discussed matters concerning an increase in the military capability of the South Korean armed forces and continuing U.S. aid to South Korea. Prior to this, a naval staff conference was held between the U.S. and South Korean militaries. Matters concerning military cooperation and joint tactical operations were discussed. They are running amok to make war preparations in this land by staging war exercises. This shows that what the United States really wants on the Korean Peninsula is not peace and its peaceful reunification but war and division. This also clearly shows how indiscreetly it runs amok to provoke a new war.

[First speaker] It is well known that the Team Spirit 81 exercise, which the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring plan to conduct, is intended to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula and accelerate preparations for a new war. This is contrary to peace and its peaceful reunification.

What draws out attention is that the Team Spirit 81 exercise and the presidential election are to be conducted simultaneously. Therefore, I think this is a sinister plot. What do you think?

[Second speaker] The Team Spirit 81 exercise will be conducted in early February, 1 month earlier than last year. This indeed is a sinister plot. In short, one of the aims of the exercise is to conduct the presidential election in February without incident. In other words, the exercise is to block the patriotic advance of our masses by threatening them with military force and to maintain the colonial fascist military rule by putting the horsehair of the president on Chon Tu-hwan.

[First speaker] The acts of dragging in the aggressor forces for the maintaining of a long-term office and allowing the aggressor forces to use this land as a site of their war exercises are an act which could be conducted only by a flunkyst traitor like Chon Tu-hwan, a man who has no interest in the country and nation. We can easily understand the real purpose of the Team Spirit 81 exercise which the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have planned to conduct.

[Second speaker] Yes, we can easily understand it. The Team Spirit 81 exercise is to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula, to perpetuate its division, to block



masses' patriotic advance through military threats and to put the horsehair of the president on Chon Tu-hwan. No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to threaten our masses with military force, our masses will continue their brave struggle against the two Korean plot of the United States and its stooges, for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the democratization of the society.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately stop the reckless racket of war preparations, withdraw their troops from South Korea and stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

CSO: 4120

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SEOUL DAILY COMMENTS ON N. KOREAN RESPONSE TO CHON OFFER

SK210048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Negative Reply"]

[Text] North Korea has turned down, not surprisingly, President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for an exchange of visits between the highest authorities of the South and North to seek a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. As the overture is the most authoritative and realistic to be expected of either of the divided halves, Pyongyang's rejection confirms more clearly than ever its lack of interest in peaceful means to resolve the problems of the Korean division.

The North Korean response, which followed a week's silence in Pyongyang after President Chon made the offer early last week, reveals the same old communist position--that they will see Korea unified only on their terms. A statement broadcast by Pyongyang in the name of Kim Il-song, chairman of the "Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland," in answer to President Chon's proposal spurned it as a scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Their repudiation of a peaceful approach to the South-North problems is unequivocal in the terms they demanded in the statement. They ask, among others, that Kim Tae-chung be released, disbanded political parties be revived, anticommunist policies be repealed, and the open-door foreign policy declared in June 1973 be retracted. The demands reflect the communist maneuvering to generate a delusive impression that the discontinuation of South-North talks is attributable to the internal situation of this republic.

In fact, however, Pyongyang made more explicit the deceptive nature of its maneuvering by rejecting President Chon's proposal which was hailed by many nations as a down-to-earth approach to the question of Korean unification. The truth behind Pyongyang's negative response is that its acceptance of President Chon's proposal would mean an about-face in its basic policy for unification based on the communist formula, since the overture is for the two parties to seek a peaceful *modus vivendi* as the path to final solution.

Indeed, evidence of North Korea's plan to unify the country by other than peaceful means is abundant and compelling. In the past year Pyongyang infiltrated dozens of armed agents into the South on many occasions, all of them interdicted successfully.

Adding further to the massive proof of Pyongyang's scheme of subverting this republic is the recent uncovering by the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] of three North Korean spy rings which have been operating underground in the South for more than 10 years. The communist operatives were equipped with Soviet-made machine guns to prepare for the so-called "decisive" armed revolt, according to the NSP announcement.

While turning its back on each offer of Seoul for reopening dialog between the South and North, Pyongyang has been masquerading on international stages as a promoter of peace and peaceful unification of Korea. Its latest pretense is what they call the "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo," a rehash of the old trick which has been put on the shelf for more than a decade and a half.

It is very obvious that no peaceful solution to the Korean problem will be forthcoming without an accord between the parties directly affected, the South and North of Korea. Such an accord is not to be given by a third party or parties but to be sought by the two halves of divided Korea. Any third party sympathetic to a peaceful Korean settlement, therefore, will contribute toward the attainment of this end by persuading North Korea to give up its militant policy and sit down together with Seoul in a joint search for a mutually acceptable answer.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' CALLS CHON TU-HWAN 'BUTCHER OF NATION'

SK230638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 23 Jan 81

[KCNA headline: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan Is Butcher Who Applied War Action To Slaughter People Calling for Democracy"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--The land of South Korea has turned into a wilderness of human rights due to the brutal bayonet-brandishing of the Chon Tu-hwan-led fascist hooligans and is drenched with the blood of patriots ardently calling for democracy and reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a rogue who has usurped power in a brigandish way and fully exhibited his ogreish nature. He is a butcher of the nation who slaughtered a large number of people calling for democracy by applying a full war action with the mobilization of modern means of war in an attempt to maintain the "yusin" fascist dictatorial system totally rejected by the people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a criminal who not only mobilized two divisions of the regular armed forces of the puppet army, heavy machine guns, heavy guns, armoured cars, tanks, planes and flame-throwers, but also used even dumdum bullets which are banned by international law in a war between countries, in slaughtering students and citizens in Kwangju who rose in demand of the abolition of the "yusin system" and the lifting of the "martial law."

"You may kill 400,000 to 500,000 Kwangju citizens" and "you may kill 70 per cent of the Kwangju citizens." These are part of the repressive orders issued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan during the ten days of the Kwangju incident. On these repressive orders the murderers killed people right and left.

As written in notes of a South Korean witness which were made public by the Japan Catholic Council for Justice and Peace, the "martial law troops" fired at and stabbed students and citizens at random irrespective of the sex and age, brought down a sledge hammer on the back head of a 70-year-old man to send him falling to the ground without a scream, bayoneted the belly of a pregnant woman and pulled out her unborn baby and threw it to her and stripped naked girl students and bayoneted them, making blood gush out like a fountain. Such brutal atrocities are without precedent in any human butchery in history.

A member of the U.S. "Peace Corps" who witnessed the Kwangju incident said that people aging from 3 to 80 were indiscriminately killed in Kwangju, their number totaling 2,000.

To cover up the truth of the massacre, the butchers carried away corpses by U.S. Army trucks, burned and buried them in secret places or carried dead bodies by helicopters and threw them into the sea. These criminal acts are beyond human imagination.

Traitor Chen Tu-huan is a murderer with no sense of shame who with his dirty blood-stained hands put stars on his shoulder strap to become a "four star general" and put a "presidential crown" on his head.

Our people will never pardon his towering crimes.

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**'KCNA' CALLS CHON 'HUMAN BUTCHER' OF KWANGJU**

SK230634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 CMT 22 Jan 81

[KCNA headline: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan Is Human Butcher Who Plunged Land of Kwangju Into a Sea of Blood"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Today South Korea is being drenched with the blood of people aspiring after democracy and reunification owing to the bayonet-brandishing of Chon Tu-hwan, a traitor and human butcher.

The resentment of the people is running sky-high and bitter cries of the Kwangju uprisers "tear Chon Tu-hwan to death!" are echoing and resounding all over South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of murder and human butcher who directed the massacre which plunged land of Kwangju into a sea of blood.

The Kwangju massacre, in which thousands of people were slaughtered, more than 10,000 people wounded and a countless number of people disabled, only in a few days was the most horrible mass slaughter which could be committed only by such truculent fascists as the Chon Tu-hwan gang.

On the murderous orders of human butcher Chon Tu-hwan who shouted "You may kill 70 per cent of the Kwangju citizens" and "youngsters are nohs. Kill all of them," the "paratroopers" and "martial law troops" slaughtered guiltless people by such ogreish means as shooting, stabbing, clubbing, slashing with sword, strangulating, burning at the stake, burying alive and torture.

The "paratroopers" machine-gunned at demonstrators at the square in front of the Kwangju railway station, killing more than 128 and heavily wounding over 160, and brutally fired at demonstrators in front of the South Cholla "Provincial Government Office," killing more than 90 and injuring over 200 in a twinkling.

The villainous "paratroopers" fired machine-guns at demonstrators in the Kumamro Street, killing or wounding more than 200 including 7-8 year old children.

The fascist rogues mercilessly killed without hesitation even children, girls and pregnant women and old and sick persons.

The murderous atrocities against women including girl students were most shuddering. Blood-thirsty "martial law troops" stripped naked a sixteen-year old girl student under the very eyes of her parents and burned her to death with a flame-thrower.

"Paratrooper:" locked up six girl students of the Choson University and three female workers into a storehouse after stripping them naked and made sport of them and hung them from electric poles at the Kwangju Park after slaughtering them. Blood-suckers unhesitatingly committed such atrocities as hanging teen-age girl students from a fountain, after stripping them naked, and killed them by gouging out their breasts with a sword.

Chon Tu-hwan is, indeed, a bloodthirsty murderer and robber of "power" who slaughtered people in a most brutal way, drenched the land of South Korea with their blood and installed himself in power.

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'NODONG SINDUN' VIEWS ROLE OF IDEOLOGY

SK191030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINDUN January 18 carried an article titled "Principal Way of Enhancing the Role of Man Lies in Stimulating Him Ideologically."

In his report at the sixth party congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung defined it as the basic way of enhancing the role of man to stimulate him ideologically, the article notes, and says:

To successfully build socialism and communism, the role of the working people who are directly undertaking it and their sense of responsibility should be constantly enhanced. To this end, it is necessary to strengthen the ideological education to actively stimulate them in ideological consciousness.

To make the working people discharge their revolutionary duty in a responsible manner and become master, priority must unfailingly be given to the work for remolding and stimulating their ideological consciousness.

The independent and creative activities of man for remolding and transforming nature and society are conditioned by his ideological consciousness and the role of the popular masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction work is determined by their political and ideological preparedness.

That the principal way of enhancing the role of man lies in giving ideological stimulation to him is a valuable truth whose validity has been proved by the practice of our revolution, the article notes, and goes on:

Today our country is in the heyday of constant development and prosperity. The great change that has taken place in the might of the country and the position of the nation is a precious fruition of the wise leadership of our party which, basing itself on a scientific insight into the position of the ideological work in the revolutionary struggle, has always attached priority to the work of educating and remolding people and giving ideological stimulation to them and successfully guided this work.

The ideological and moral traits of unassuming heroes who displayed on a lofty level unbounded loyalty to the party and the revolution and the spirit of devoted service

to the country and people were the source of inexhaustible strength that made them perform so shining feats.

The practical experience of our revolution clearly shows that when the party members and working people are stimulated ideologically, their role can be enhanced extraordinarily and any difficult and complex problems arising in socialist construction be successfully solved.

The idea that the principal way of enhancing the role of man lies in stimulating him ideologically indicates the most correct road for the working class party to give definite priority to political work in all work and constantly strengthen it. If the working class party is to advance the revolution and construction only along the road of victory, it must properly organize and mobilize the people. To this end, it must unfailingly give definite precedence to political work, work with man, in all work and constantly strengthen it.

As the role of man's ideological consciousness enhances along with the deepening of socialist construction, the working class party should more energetically conduct the work of stimulating the working people ideologically in line with the rapid advance of the revolution.

In conclusion the article notes that stimulating the masses ideologically is the most effective way of powerfully rousing them to socialist and communist construction.

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### MEETINGS PLEDGE COMMITMENT TO KIM IL-SONG PROPOSALS

SR151024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Meeting for carrying out the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for this year are being held at industrial establishments, cooperative farms and enterprises serving agriculture in all parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The employees of the Kondok mine held a meeting and firmly resolved to fulfill their national economic plan for this year before October 10 and they challenged the employees of all the factories and enterprises of the country to a socialist emulation. The attendants expressed their determination to bring about a new great upsurge in ore production this year, thus making a breakthrough for hitting the 1.5 million-ton target of nonferrous metal ahead of schedule. The meeting stressed that the trade union organizations of the mine should organize the socialist emulation in diversified ways in order to creditably carry out the vast tasks for this year.

The members of the Chongsan cooperative farm also held a meeting and challenged the agricultural working people of the cooperative farms throughout the country to a socialist emulation, resolving to effect a new upswing in agricultural production this year.

This meeting was followed by employees meetings at the Tongui District Irrigation control station, North Pyongan Province, the Sukchon farm machine station and the Sinchon County land construction station. The attendants of the meetings called upon agricultural working people of relevant enterprises to launch a socialist emulation.

Young activists meetings for thoroughly implementing the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are taking place at industrial establishments and cooperative farms. Young activists of the Pukchang thermal power plant and the Chongsan cooperative farm in Taean city challenged the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and young men and women in the relevant fields to a socialist emulation. They declared that, upholding the New Year address of the great leader, they would powerfully accelerate the historic advance for the implementation of the decisions of the sixth congress of the party to fulfill their assignments for this year before October 10 in the domain of industry and come off honourable victors in the struggle launched once again to attain a 9.5 million-ton target of grain production in agriculture this year. Meetings of young activists responding to their call were held at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the Kumsong tractor plant, the Sinpo fisheries station and many other industrial establishments and cooperative farms in the country.

CSO: 4120



N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OVERSEAS KOREANS PLEDGE TO ADVANCE UNDER 'PARTY CENTER'

SK190505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Letters came to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung from Koreans in Japan.

A letter from a central meeting of activists for doing better the work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) for 1981, upholding the teachings of the great leader given on the New Year notes that the entire compatriots in Japan, with the great joy of holding the respected and beloved leader in high esteem and advancing under the leadership of the glorious party centre, are vigorously turning out to thoroughly implement the teachings of the leader given on the New Year. It says:

We will enlist all the strength of the entire functionaries and compatriots to realise the new national reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you the great leader.

We will further deepen the struggle for modelling CHONGNYON on the chuche idea and train all the functionaries and compatriots as Kim Il-sungists boundlessly loyal to you the great leader and the glorious party centre, as true patriots.

A letter from a central meeting of Koreans in Japan for extending thanks to the great leader for his 78th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends expresses the burning determination of the entire attendants to further develop the democratic national education work of CHONGNYON and bring up sons and daughters of compatriots to be revolutionaries of chuche type, true sons and daughters of the homeland, so as repay with loyalty the deep love and solicitude of the fatherly leader.

Letters also came to the great leader from a meeting of teachers and students of the Chosen University for extending thanks to him for his 78th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends and the 20th meeting of shareholders of the Tonghae Corporation.

All the letters wish good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### TECHNICAL INNOVATION WORK TO BUILD UP COUNTRY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINBUN in Korean 2 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by a Staff Reporter: "Comrade Kim Yong-hui, a Member of the Three Revolutions Team Dispatched to Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Plant"]

[Text] They said the technical preparations were ready and so were the crude materials to be processed. When asked why then they were putting off the manufacture of a bench grinder, the shop functionaries said their production schedule was so tight that there was little time for anything else.

This answer made Comrade Yong-hui think a lot. The fact of the matter was that although they were in possession of numerous technical innovation proposals, worthy proposals, some of the functionaries were so wrapped up in fulfilling their production quotas at hand that they were unable to put the proposals to use in production. The idea to dispose of their production quotas first, the kind of thinking only to do anything else, time permitting--such is a tendency that puts the brakes on technical innovation work today.

The three revolutions team, joining forces with the competent party committee, energetically pushed ahead with production and technical innovation work simultaneously. They went on to solve the question of strained labor by means of inspiring the workers.

It was the time to anneal the crude materials to be processed. But the casting shop, which could help this part of the work, shook its head, saying it could interfere with its own production. On that evening, while lending a helping hand to the workers of the casting shop, Comrade Kim Yong-hui told them about the situation at the maintenance shop where the workers were performing formidable repair work, and then appealed to the workers of the casting shop to join forces in mechanizing at the earliest possible date the backbreaking work still remaining at the maintenance shop.

Moved, the workers finished annealing the crude materials that evening, taking advantage of their spare time. Thus the long pending manufacture of a bench grinder was completed in some 15 days and put to use in production. In the process, Comrade Kim Yong-hui came to realize ever more deeply that the party policy could be admirably carried through when persistently grappling with the task instead of waiting for the necessary conditions to be provided.

It happened some time after that, Comrade Yong-hui happened to visit the passenger car shop on business and saw the workers do fitting work. What the passenger car shop had to have immediately was a finishing planer.

Although it was not the work of his own shop, Comrade Yong-hui decided to take it on as his own task to manufacture the finishing planer and immediately went to make the technical preparations.

It was one day when he was busy with the preparations that old workers of the passenger car shop came to visit his office and after taking notice of the furniture and fixtures of the office, quietly broke out tools and brightened up the office.

As Comrade Yong-hui tried to say there was no need to do it, they said:

"It's not much of a help. ...just a thought."

This simple gesture touched a soft spot in Comrade Yonghui.

So friendly had been the workers of the passenger car shop who were always glad to see him and would earnestly ask him, taking his hands, to come in if only for a little while.

When he thought of this, Comrade Yong-hui felt all the more a deep sense of responsibility for what he must do. After that, raising the demands of himself even more and forgoing sleep for several nights together blueprinting workers, he completed the drafting of plans and technical preparations, and inspiring workers of the processing shop, had the necessary parts manufactured one by one. Thus came to be mechanized the manual labor in fitting work which used to be such a bottleneck for workers of the passenger car shop.

Ever since he was dispatched to the plant as a member of the three revolutions team, Comrade Kim Yong-hui always sought out work to do, measuring everything with the teachings of the great leader and the embodiment, the policies of the party, as the unitary measuring stick.

He did the same thing in solving the question of waste heat from the boiler.

After taking charge of the energy shop, Comrade Kim Yong-hui, deeply studying afresh the teachings of the great leader on the question of energy, finally made up his mind to stop at nothing until coming up with a device to recover and utilize the waste heat in order to conserve coal.

But when he presented this question, the technical section said it already had too many questions on its hand to solve this particular question. Thereupon, Comrade Yong-hui stepped forward rolling up his sleeves that he would make the necessary technical preparations himself. Measuring instruments being his specialty, he was unfamiliar with thermal engineering. Nevertheless, he could not idly stand by when he thought of the waste of coal caused by waste heat.

He immediately began pouring over many reference books and thanks to his persistent efforts, he completed in short order the necessary technical preparations such as the blueprints and specifications for a waste heat boiler, he organized

technical study for them on the one hand and, separately meeting with other functionaries, warmly taught them by heuristic means.

Also, when piping work for the waste heat boiler began, Comrade Yong-hui took the lead, rolling up his sleeves. Thus in 4 months the shop installed the waste heat boiler by the heating boiler. As this catches and utilizes every bit of the waste heat, it will save no small amount of coal annually.

Comrade Kim Yong-hui, who has deeply engraved in his heart the programmatic tasks laid down by the great leader in his report to the Sixth Party Congress, is energetically helping and pushing functionaries and working people to carry through the policies of the party, today as ever.

12,153  
CSO: 4108

SECOND 7-YEAR PLAN BEING FULFILLED

SK171008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)—Three years have passed since the start of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During the period the gross industrial output value showed a far greater growth than 12.1 per cent, the average annual growth rate envisaged in the plan.

Industrial production jumped 17 per cent in 1978, the first year of the present 7-year plan, above 1977, 15 per cent in 1979 above 1978 and 17 per cent in 1980 above 1979. During the three years, the national economic plan was overfulfilled every year. It was carried out more than one month ahead of schedule last year. Thus, the assignments for the first three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan had been fulfilled by September last year. All this indicates that we are successfully approaching the goal of the present seven-year plan to boost the gross industrial output 2.2 times.

In recent years many industrial enterprises which will play important parts in hitting the high goals of the seven-year plan have been built. During the first two years of the seven-year plan nearly 6,000 objects of industrial construction were completed and last year witnessed the construction of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, the cold-rolling shop of the rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Taedong-kang Power Station No 1 and a number of other factories and enterprises. As a result, the departmental structures of industry were further rounded off and all branches became better balanced. The productive potentials of the country grew incomparably and the material and technical foundations for successfully beating the vast goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan were further consolidated.

CSO: 4120



**'KCNA' VIEWS IMPACT OF SPEED CAMPAIGN**

SK231228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea created an extraordinarily high economic growth rate by fully implementing the policy of the speed campaign set forth by the glorious party centre in the socialist economic construction.

During the decade from the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea to its Sixth Congress, industrial production grew at an average annual rate of 13.9 per cent, surpassing by far the growth rate of the 1960's when the industrialization of the country was pushed ahead in an all-round way. In 1979 the industrial output value of the country increased 3.8 times as against 1970 and in 1980 it augmented 17 per cent as against the previous year.

With the creation of the "70-day battle speed" in 1974 under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, production showed an increase of 1.7 times on an average compared with that before the battle. The production of coal, non-ferrous metal ores, automobiles and tractors was boosted respectively 1.8 times, 1.6-2.8 times, 2.5 times and 2.6 times.

Through the vigorous "100-day battle" last year the industrial output in the third quarter rose 42 per cent above the like period of the previous year.

The revolutionary policy of the speed campaign was implemented in all fields of the national economy to work world-startling miracles and innovations one after another.

If a flat was assembled in 14 minutes in the period of the great chollima upsurge, it took only 7 minutes to assemble a modern multi-storied flat with 3.6 rooms at the time of the construction of the Rakwon Street in 1975.

A total of 13,800 construction objects were finished from 1971 to 1974. At such a high speed many new streets and towns and grand monumental creations made their appearance in our country.

The grain output increased 118 times in the 1970's and last year it reached the level of 1979, the peak year, despite the very unfavourable abnormal weather conditions. All this is a great fruition of the policy of the speed campaign.

CSO: 4120

MANY CHEMICAL PLANTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN DPRK

SK191532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)—A number of chemical factories are being built in Korea to further increase the independent and chuche character of the chemical industry.

A new chemical fibre mill is taking shape in Hamhung, an industrial city. The builders are hastening the project at the last stage by raising the proportion of pre-fabrication.

Large caustic soda production bases are cropping up in Kilju County, North Hamgyong Province, and at the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill in North Pyongan Province. The builders have completed nearly all the buildings of each process and the underground structures in a little more than two months.

A host of medium and small chemical factories are under construction in Anggang and other provinces.

Meanwhile, reconstruction and expansion projects of the existing chemical factories are making a fast progress. The Hungnam fertilizer complex has already modernized two sulphuric acid production processes and is waging an energetic drive to build a new one and technically remodel over 1,000 facilities.

The Aoji chemical factory has already completed the expansion project on one system and is pushing ahead with the expansion project of another system at fast pace. The February 8 Vinalon Complex and various other chemical factories also pitched in a work for increasing their production capacity.

In recent years a number of new domains such as orlon, polyethylene and superphosphate fertilizer industries have been founded to round off the departmental structures of the chemical industry.

Depending on its own solid raw material bases, the Korean chemical industry meets the home demand for all kinds of chemicals. During the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), the output of chemical fertilizers will jump 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, chemical fibre 1.8 times and synthetic resin 2 times.

CSO: 4120

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### LEAGUE OF KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN MEETS

SK221018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The 12th meeting of the League of Korean Youth in Japan (CHOCHONG) for taking the lead in implementing the programmatic report of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the decisions of the 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents of Japan (CHONGNYON), an embodiment of the report, was held on January 17 and 18 at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

It was attended by more than 1,700 delegates elected at organizations under the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Also present at the meeting were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGNYON, and the director of its organizational department, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of CHOCHONG and functionaries of CHOCHONG organs at all levels.

Read out at the meeting was a congratulatory message of the great leader to the 12th Congress of CHONGNYON.

The meeting endorsed four agenda items including a report on the work of the Central Committee of CHOCHONG and election of the leading organ of CHOCHONG.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a congratulatory speech at the meeting. After referring to the proud successes made by CHOCHONG in the struggle for actively implementing the policy of modelling the ranks of CHONGNYON on the chuche idea during the period under review, he stressed that the CHOCHONG members should stand at the van of the compatriots in implementing the report of the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the decisions of the 12th Congress of CHONGNYON, its embodiment.

Kang Sa-kyu, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHOCHONG, made a report on the work of the Central Committee of CHOCHONG and many delegates took the floor at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers extended the highest honor and warmest gratitude to the fatherly leader for leading them at all times along the road of victory and glory.

They said that they would take the lead in carrying out the patriotic work of CHONG-NYON, upholding the programmatic report of the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and expressed their unshakable determination to strive more vigorously to accelerate the work of modelling the ranks on the chuche idea, firmly build up the organization and realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting by Hajime Fukata, representative member of the Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity Committee, who is director of the youth and children's department of the Japan Socialist Party; Kenichi Zenryo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan League of Socialist Youth; Kamehiko Kaneko, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Japan; Seiichi Ota, general director of the Consultative Council of Japanese Youth Groups; and Atsushi Tani, chief of the Liaison Council for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Japanese Youth.

The meeting endorsed a report of the CHONGONG Statute Deliberation Committee and a report of the Financial Account Settlement and Budget Deliberation Committee.

The meeting elected Pak Il chairman and Pak Chun-ku and Kim Saeng-ho vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGONG.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants at the meeting.

The meeting also adopted a letter of demand to the Japanese Government and a letter to the South Korean youth and students.

CSO: 4120

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### 12TH MEETING OF TOKYO HEADQUARTERS OF CHONGNYON HELD 15 JANUARY

SK210843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jan (KNS-KCNA)—The 12th meeting of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on January 15.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

It was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman, Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman, and the director of the organizational department, of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGNYON, the chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of CHONGNYON and a large number of delegates.

Read out at the meeting was a congratulatory message of the great leader to the 12th congress of CHONGNYON. Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the meeting. Han Ik-su, chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of CHONGNYON, made a report on the work and delegates made speeches at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers pointed to the successes and experiences they gained in the struggle during the period under review, holding high the banner of the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre and extended the highest honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader for his warm solicitude accorded them so that they might always register shining successes in the patriotic work.

The meeting heard a report on the work of the auditing commission.

At the meeting congratulatory speeches were made by representative of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the Tokyo metropolitan committee of the Japan Communist Party, the Tokyo district council of trade unions, the Tokyo Liaison Council for the Study of the Chuche idea, the Tokyo Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity and the Tokyo metropolitan Federation of the Japan-Korea Association. Congratulatory messages from personages of political parties and democratic organizations of Japan were conveyed at the meeting.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### 'VRPR' CITES FOREIGNERS PRAISING KIM CHONG-IL

8K220708 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il is the genius of the revolution who, cherishing infinite loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, is leading the cause of Kimilsongism along a brilliant road through his outstanding and tested leadership. He is the genuine leader of the masses who has embodied the lofty character of the great leader.

In this hour we will introduce praise from throughout the world for the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il.

According to a Pyongyang radio report, on 10 December 1980 a seminar on the greatness of the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il was held in New Delhi under the sponsorship of the Asian Chuche Idea Research Institute.

At the seminar attended by many prominent figures from the political and social circles, Mr (T.B. Mukelz), chief of the Asian Chuche Idea Research Institute, said:

The leadership of His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il is a tested leadership which has inherited and developed the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-sung. The tested leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il is to develop the enormous task of the revolution and construction into an entire party and massive movement while relying on the masses. One of the characteristics of the leadership of His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il is to constantly solve tasks in all fields.

For instance, with a farsighted plan to realize the automation of the Wunghee iron-works, His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il made numerous programmatic speeches for the realization of the automation and provided valuable automation facilities to the iron works to achieve the realization of automation.

Mr (T.B. Mukelz) also said that the Dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il is energetically leading the work to realize the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's strategic policy for the unity and solidarity of the people of the world demanding independence. He continued as follows: His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il, attaching great significance to the unity with nonaligned nations and newly emerging nations, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our times, has led to strengthen the

unity and solidarity with these countries. Thanks to this, Korea has constantly expanded and developed friendly relations with newly emerging countries in many fields.

On 3 December 1980, a seminar on the greatness of the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il was held in New Delhi, India. At the seminar secretary general of All India-Korea Friendship Association said: The dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il is a great man who has brilliantly inherited the revolutionary cause of chuche created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. He continued: The Dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il is the genius of the revolution and construction with the excellent leadership. The dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il has vigorously solved the vast tasks through a massive movement, relying upon the strength of the masses of people, the masters of the revolution and construction. He has always inspired the masses of people, firmly trusting their strength. He has overcome all difficulties.

The dear comrade leader has also set forth long-range goals in socialist construction, advanced pertinent slogans which move the hearts of the masses and waged all tasks in a bold and broad manner. All slogans advanced by him are accepted by the people immediately. These slogans vigorously inspire the masses to victory. One of these slogans is a revolutionary slogan which reads "Ideology, technology and culture are all in accordance with the demands of chuche." This slogan is one to vigorously advance the three revolutions in conformity with the demands of the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea and demonstrates great vitality in enacting the revolution.

Thanks to his excellent leadership, great progress has been made in the Korean people's struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. As a result of the tested leadership of the dear comrade leader, the ideological and speed battles have been vigorously staged in all fields and units, and epochal changes have been effected in carrying out the three revolution of ideology, technology and culture.

The dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il initiated the 70-day battle and led it to victory. As a result, the 6-year plan was able to be completed 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule.

The large scale belt conveyer in the Ulliyi Mine of Korea was also built under the leadership of the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il.

The dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il has long had the absolute trust and infinite respect of the masses of the people. He has enjoyed great dignity and prestige among them.

The secretary general of All India-Korea Friendship Association concluded that the future of Korea, blessed with the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, will be bright and invincible. He added that all the attendants of the seminar sincerely wish the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il a long life and good health for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. At the seminar, a letter to the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il was adopted amid loud applause.

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KOREAN PAPER IN U.S. VIEWS KIM IL-SONG ACTIVITIES

SK191032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The November 3 issue of ASIAN-AMERICAN NEWS, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States, carried a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung on the front page and reported that he was reelected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at its historic Sixth Congress.

The December 9 issue of the paper printed photographs of the great leader meeting Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, Muhammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, in Belgrade in May last year and printed an article introducing the daily rising international position of our republic.

The paper stressed that the northern half of the DPRK has definitely emerged as an influential member of the world community both in industrial production and diplomatic position and made a contribution to the unity of the non-aligned forces.

The paper said: Seoul is maintaining close ties with a small number of racist colonialist powers of the West. But Pyongyang has constantly established the relations of mutual cooperation and friendship with most of the new-emerging nations.

Pyongyang has rendered much moral and material assistance to the liberation movement of the world.

From Mexico to Zimbabwe there is no country in the world which does not respect close relations with Pyongyang.

How high the international authority of the DPRK is was fully demonstrated once again when heads of state, party and government leaders of many countries of the world visited Pyongyang in October last year to greet the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, stressed the paper.

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### PYONGYANG CITES PRC REPORTS, ON KIM IL-SONG STATEMENT

SK230419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Recently Chinese mass media reported a statement made public on 19 January by Comrade Kim Il, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, denouncing the so-called mutual visits of the supreme chiefs of the North and South Korean authorities proposed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The 20 January issue of REDUIN RIBAO, under the headline "In His Statement Kim Il, Chairman of the Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Declares Chon Tu-hwan Cannot Become a Partner Worthy for the North Side of the Republic To Do Anything With," said:

In his statement Chairman Kim Il of the Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland declared that Chon Tu-hwan cannot become a partner worthy for the North side of the republic to do anything with.

The statement stressed: It is a mockery to the nation's ardent desire for reunification and an insult to the sacred cause of the nation for the traitor, who has traversed a treasonous road drenched with the blood of fellow countrymen for a half year or so, to clamor about so-called mutual visits. Though Chon Tu-hwan pretends to be the highest responsible person in South Korea, it was entirely illegal that he seated himself in the presidential chair.

The statement said that if the Chon Tu-hwan ring truly wants to do something for the nation, it should first of all rectify its stand and continued: First, Chon Tu-hwan should apologize to the entire nation for his treacherous act in massacring fellow countrymen. Second, he should release Kim Tae-chung and all other imprisoned democratic figures and students of South Korea and rehabilitate the dissolved democratic political parties and public organizations. Third, he should renounce the anticommunist confrontation policy inciting mistrust and confrontation among fellow countrymen. Fourth, he should admit the unjustness of and revoke the 23 June statement of the former dictator which declared a two Korean policy. Fifth, he should demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The statement said the preposterous proposal by Chon Tu-hwan, ignoring this clear fact, is nothing but a foolish farce to cover up his true nature as a dirty national splittist and to enhance his personal prestige prior to the so-called presidential election.

The statement said: We demand that the country be reunified by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung.

Meanwhile, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported the statement of the chairman of the Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 19 January.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA MEDIA REPORTS KIM IL-SONG STATEMENT

SK220056 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing--Chinese media reported the 19 January statement by Kim Il, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, denouncing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's recent proposal calling for so-called mutual visits by the supreme chiefs of North and South Korean authorities.

RENMEN RIBAO in its 20 January edition carried an article headlined: Kim Il, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a Statement Noted That Chon Tu-hwan Cannot Be a Party to a Dialogue With the North.

The paper carried the gist of the statement saying that it is a mockery of the ardent desire of the nation for reunification and an insult to the sacred cause of the nation that one who has followed the road of treachery stained with the blood of fellow countrymen over the past half year clamors about so-called mutual visits, and that Chon Tu-hwan pretends to be supreme chief of the South when his becoming president was entirely illegal.

The paper also cited the statement saying that Chon Tu-hwan's so-called new proposal is nothing but a foolish farce aimed at concealing his splittist nature and gaining public favor prior to the so-called presidential election.

XINHUA reported the statement by Kim Il, chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on 19 January.

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

SK180915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Yasser 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution. The reply message dated January 13 says:

Revolutionary greetings to you. I am happy to express, on behalf of our Palestine Arab people, the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and on my own behalf, heartfelt thanks to you and, through you, to the friendly party, government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your message sent to us expressing solidarity with our Palestine Arab people in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the restoration of the right to return to the homeland and the right to self-determination and the inalienable national right to found an independent state of Palestine on the soil of their homeland on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution and for your congratulations on this holiday.

Celebrating this holiday, we recollect the revolutionary experiences gained by the peoples of the five continents in the struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty, particularly the most excellent experiences gained by the heroic Korean people in the struggle to repulse the aggression of imperialism and achieve independence under your wise and rare leadership.

We are encouraged by such experiences and lessons because they teach us that the counterrevolutionary forces of imperialism and Zionism cannot break the will of the people struggling for independence and sovereignty. Therefore, we assure you of our determination to wage an unyielding struggle on the road of revolution for restoring the right to return to the homeland and the right to self-determination and the inalienable national right to found an independent state of Palestine on the land of their fatherland.

Respected comrade president, in concluding I wish your friendly and militant people progress and prosperity and wholeheartedly wish you good health and a long life.

Till the revolution triumphs!

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

PRC REPORTS KIM IL STATEMENT--Beijing, 20 Jan (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported a statement made public by Comrade Kim Il, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on January 19 denouncing the "mutual visits of the supreme chiefs of the North and South Korean authorities" recently brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The January 20 issue of the paper PEOPLE'S DAILY introduced the statement beneath the title "In His Statement Kim Il, Chairman of the Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Declares That Chon Tu-hwan Is not a Man Worthy for the North Side of the DPRK To Do Anything With." The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported the statement on January 19. [Text] [SK212224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 21 Jan 81]

CUBAN PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country, held a press conference at his embassy on January 21 on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas spoke at the press conference. He introduced the successes the Cuban people have registered in the economic, educational, cultural and other fields of the country since the victory of the revolution, smashing all sorts of aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists. [Text] [SK220459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 21 Jan 81]

DPRK, CAMEROON TRADE AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--A trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Cameroon was signed in Yaounde on January 16, according to a report. It was signed on our side by Kim Paek-sun, head of the government trade delegation of our country on a visit to Cameroon, and on the Cameroonian side by Pierre Ego, vice-minister of economy and planning. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the government trade delegation of our country, the DPRK ambassador to Cameroon and the members of the government trade delegation of Cameroon. [Text] [SK220451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 Jan 81]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN OCTOBER 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 11, Nov 80 pp 24-35

- [Text] 1 Lee In-chun (리 인춘) is named ambassador to Mexico.
- 1 Premier Lee Jong-ok (이종옥) cables a congratulatory message to the Guinea premier on the occasion of the country's 22nd independence anniversary.
- 1 A movie-showing week starts to commemorate the 35th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party, October 10.
- 1 Ambassador Hwang Son-muk (황선묵) to Ethiopia presents his credentials to the country's premier.
- 1 President Kim Il-sung meets with the visiting chairman of the Indonesia National Assembly and his mission.
- 1 Pyongyang Synthetic Leather Factory is completed and begins operation.
- 1 A meteorological mission led by Pak Ok-chon leaves for Hungary to participate in the eighth meeting of the Socialist Countries' Hydro-Meteorological Bureau.
- 2 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Ambassador Chae Hwa-sop (채화섭) to Botswana met with the country's president on September 25.
- 2 KCBS reports the (north) Korean Feature Film Studio has produced movies titled "The 14th Winter, Part I and II," which describe the lofty spirit of a woman scientist who sacrificed herself for the fatherland and the people.
- 2 KCBS reports the 2.8 Feature Film Studio has made a film titled "Our Way." The film depicts a guideline for administrative workers in fulfilling their public duties.
- 2 The Cuban ambassador in Pyongyang holds a press interview at his embassy commenting on the successful joint Soviet-Cuba space flight.
- 2 The "Taedong River No. 1" hydroelectric power plant starts operation.
- 2 A loyalty letter relaying team of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, arrives in Pyongyang on the occasion of the opening of the sixth Party Congress, October 10.

- 2 The Indonesian parliamentary mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its six-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Jun-ok (이 준 악) to Saint Lucia met with the east Caribbean country's premier.
- 3 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Nicaragua signed an agreement on cultural cooperation in Managua on September 27.
- 3 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Kuwait signed an agreement on cultural cooperation in Kuwait on September 25.
- 3 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Mozambique signed an agreement in Maputo on mutual broadcasting cooperation on September 26.
- 3 Representatives of the provinces and cities under the direct control of the central government arrive in Pyongyang to take part in the sixth Party Congress.
- 3 A Lybian agricultural mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its five-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 Railroads connecting Nampo and Dongjonri are completed and opened to traffic in a ceremony held at Nampo Station.
- 4 A trade mission led by Lee Se-ung returns home from Bulgaria.
- 4 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, returns from the Soviet Union.
- 4 A film mission led by Yang Chang-u returns home from its visit to East Germany.
- 4 A Seychelles educators mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.
- 4 A Japanese Communist Party mission led by its central committee chairman arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the sixth Party Congress and the ceremony commemorating the 35th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party, October 10.
- 5 The (north) Korean National Art Exhibition opens in Pyongyang with about 760 fine art items.
- 5 The Cambodian ambassador to Pyongyang and his embassy officials help in rice harvesting at a cooperative farm. Also the Polish and Czechoslovakian members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission help farmers in harvesting rice at the "Peace" Cooperative Farm near the truce village of Panmunjom.
- 6 Syrian Premier Mohammed Ali al-Hallabi and his mission arrive in Pyongyang to participate in the functions for the Sixth Party Congress and the 35th Party founding anniversary.
- 6 A Cuban Communist Party mission led by the country's vice premier arrives in Pyongyang to take part in the north Korean Workers' Party ceremonies.
- 6 A film mission led by Pak Songgil returns home after a visit to Bulgaria for its participation in the 14th International Filming Technicians Association meet there.



- 6 KCBS reports President Kim cabled a congratulatory message to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on his reelection as president.
- 6 Railroads connecting Hichon and Manpo are completed and opened to traffic in a ceremony held at Manpo Station.
- 7 KCBS reports 35 enterprises on September 26 were awarded the Three-Revolution Red Flags for the fine examples they set in the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Title Winning Drive."
- 7 KCBS reports two constructing workers were awarded the title of "Meritorious Constructor" for their contribution to the Taean Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Company construction on September 26.
- 7 KCBS reports the Workers' Party Publishing House has issued Vols. 6,7,8,9, and 10 of Kim Il-sung's Selected Works covering the period from June 1950 to December 1956.
- 7 Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure and his party and government mission arrive in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 7 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea attended an international jurists meeting on human rights held in Paris on October 4-5.
- 7 A photo exhibition commemorating the Sixth Party Congress opens at Pyongyang Gymnasium, showing the achievements of the Party after the fifth congress.
- 7 Thirteen missions from 10 countries arrive in Pyongyang to take part in the sixth Congress of the north Korean Workers' Party.
- 7 Railroads connecting Chongju and Chongju are electrified and opened to traffic.
- 7 Premier Lee Jong-ok cables a congratulatory message to the East German premier on the occasion of the 51st founding anniversary of the East German government.
- 8 President Kim meets with a Spain Communist Party mission visiting north Korea.
- 8 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Ugandan president on the occasion of the country's 18th independence anniversary, October 9.
- 8 Radio Pyongyang reports modern fish refrigerating facilities were built in Shinpo, Yukdae, Sunho, and Sosan ports recently.
- 9 KCBS reports large-scale modern fish freezing facilities were constructed at East Coast fishing ports, such as Hongwon, Sajin and Soho.
- 9 The (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reports President Kim sent an educational subsidy of 495 million yen in Japanese currency to Chongnyon. The educational subsidies to the association on 77 occasions so far total 29,335,327,093 yen.
- 9 China hosts a north Korean photo exhibition commemorating the convening of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party in Peking.

- 9 The Soviet Association for Foreign Cultural Relations and the Soviet-(north) Korea Friendship Association jointly host a north Korean movie appreciation meeting in Moscow.
- 9 President Kim holds talks with the visiting Guinea president.
- 9 A Chinese mission led by Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party.
- 9 A Soviet mission led by V.V. Grishin, a member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the Workers' Party Congress.
- 9 Thirty-nine missions from 33 countries arrive in Pyongyang to take part in the Sixth Party Congress.
- 10 The Sixth Congress of the north Korean Workers' Party opens in Pyongyang.
- 11 President Kim hosts a banquet for the visiting Zimbabwe Premier and his wife.
- 11 North Korea and Guinea sign an agreement on friendship and mutual cooperation in Pyongyang. Presidents Kim Il-sung and Ahmed Sekou Toure signed the treaty.
- 11 A Pyongyang city rally of "one million workers" is held at Kim Il-sung Plaza to commemorate the opening of the Sixth Congress of the north Korean Workers' Party.
- 11 President Kim holds a second meeting with the Guinea president in Pyongyang.
- 11 Vice President Kim Il ( 김 일 ) meets with the Cuban vice premier and his mission.
- 12 President Kim meets with Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe and awards him and his wife the National Flag First Class and the Order of Efforts, respectively.
- 12 North Korea and Zimbabwe sign an agreement on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in Pyongyang.
- 12 President Kim meets with the visiting Spanish Communist Party mission led by its secretary general.
- 12 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected Guyana president.
- 12 A public rally welcoming Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe is held in Nampo city.
- 12 A public rally welcoming the Soviet Communist Party mission led by V.V. Grishin is held in Wonsan.
- 12 Vice President Pak Song-chol ( 박 송 철 ) meets with the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party mission.

- 12 **Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe and his mission make an inspection tour of the Tanan Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Company.**
- 12 **The Romania Communist Party mission led by the country's premier makes an inspection tour of the June 4 Vehicle Manufacturing Factory.**
- 12 **The Workers' Party chapter in Kangwon Province hosts a banquet for the visiting Soviet Communist party mission.**
- 13 **KCNA reports north Korean boxers won a gold, a silver, and three bronze medals in the 11th Berlin Cup Boxing Contest which was held from October 2 through 7.**
- 13 **A civil aviation mission returns home after participating in the 23rd International Civil Aviation Organization meeting held in Canada.**
- 13 **The north Korean Workers' Party and the Soviet Communist Party hold a meeting in Pyongyang. Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam ( 김 영 남 ) represented north Korea.**
- 13 **President Kim meets with the visiting foreign missions including the Zambian Unification and Independence Party mission, a Togo People's Assembly mission and an Algerian people's mission.**
- 14 **Kim Yong-nam, a Party secretary, meets with the visiting U.S. Communist Party mission.**
- 14 **A Maldivé government mission, led by its foreign affairs minister, arrives in Pyongyang.**
- 14 **President Kim meets with the visiting missions of Indian People's Assembly, Somalia Socialist Revolutionary Party, Sierra Leone People's Assembly, Bangladesh Nationalist Party and Syria.**
- 14 **The Sixth Congress of the north Korean Workers' Party is closed after four days of convention.**
- 14 **A loyalty letter presenting ceremony is held at Moranbong Stadium participated in by President Kim and "some 100,000 people," and foreign missions visiting north Korea on the occasion of the Sixth Party Congress.**
- 14 **A transportation and fisheries workers' union leaves for Japan to participate in the second Asian Transportation Laborers' Organization Meeting and the International Transportation Union Executive Committee meeting.**
- 15 **President Kim meets with the visiting Bulgarian Communist Party mission and a Japan Communist Party mission.**
- 15 **President Kim meets with the visiting Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Vice Chairman Li Xiannian. Accompanying the president were Kim Hwan ( 김 환 ), a Party secretary; Oh Guk-ryol ( 오 국 룡 ), chief of staff of the People's Army; and Hyun Jun-guk ( 현 준 국 ), deputy director of a Party Central Committee department.**
- 15 **An aquatic sports ceremony marking the Sixth Party Congress is held on the Tardong River between Okryugyo bridge and the Tardonggyo bridge.**

- 15 A Pyongyang city rally for the visiting Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet is held at the People's Cultural Palace.
- 15 A Chinese mission led by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Vice Chairman Li Xiannian makes an inspection tour of Pyongyang subway.
- 15 Thirty one foreign missions from 28 countries including Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party mission leave Pyongyang.
- 16 President Kim meets with the Soviet mission attended by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam and Kil Jae-gyong (길 재 경), deputy director of a Party Central Committee department.
- 16 The north Korean Workers' Party and the Soviet Communist Party hold their second meeting.
- 16 President Kim meets with the Sierra Leone People's Assembly mission and the German Socialist Unificational Party Central Committee secretary, respectively.
- 16 Sixty-seven foreign missions leave Pyongyang.
- 16 A trade mission leaves for Czechoslovakia and Albania.
- 17 President Kim meets with the visiting Romanian premier.
- 17 A mission of Rodong Shinmun returns home from its visit to Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.
- 17 Twelve foreign missions from nine countries including the Japanese Asahi Shinbun leave Pyongyang.
- 17 A Pakistan wrestling team arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.
- 18 President Kim meets with the visiting Mali government mission.
- 18 President Kim meets with the loyalty letter relay team of Chongnyon led by the Chongnyon Youth's League Central Standing Committee vice chairman, Kim Chon-tae.
- 18 Thirteen foreign missions leave Pyongyang.
- 18 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) meets with the visiting Chongnyon Central Standing Committee mission.
- 19 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Ivory Coast president on the occasion of the latter's reelection as the country's president.
- 19 A north Korean hydro-meteorological mission led by Paek Guk-hyon returns home after participating in the eighth socialist countries' meteorologists' meeting held in Hungary.
- 19 Chongnyon holds a meeting in Tokyo to implement the instructions President Kim gave at the Sixth Party Congress.
- 20 A Yugoslavian government mission led by a member of the country's Confederated Executive Committee arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the third meeting of the (north) Korea-Yugoslavia Economic, Scientific

- and Technical Cooperation Committee. (The mission left Pyongyang on October 24).
- 20 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with the visiting Australian newsmen.
  - 20 A Romanian Communist Youth League mission arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
  - 20 A French municipal mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
  - 20 A Soviet mission of the Afro-Asian Unity Committee arrives in Pyongyang led by a Soviet weekly magazine's editor-in-chief. (The mission left Pyongyang on October 28.)
  - 20 A Hungarian newspaper mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
  - 20 A Soviet parachuting team arrives in Pyongyang.
  - 20 A Soviet archery mission from the Azerbaijan Socialist Republic arrives in Pyongyang.
  - 20 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Somalia President Mohammed Siad Barre on the occasion of the country's 11th independence anniversary, October 21.
  - 20 A public rally is held at Kim Il-sung plaza in Pyongyang to pledge the implementation of the instructions President Kim gave at the Sixth Party Congress.
  - 20 A military unit commanded by Choe Su-chol (최수철) hosts a commemoration meeting on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Romanian Armed Forces Day.
  - 21 Radio Pyongyang reports 29 north Korean embassies abroad recently held movie-appreciation meetings, banquets, and press interviews to commemorate the 35th founding anniversary of the north Korean Workers' Party.
  - 21 KCNA reports the Foreign Language Publishing House recently published the English, Russian, Japanese, German, French, Arabic, and Spanish versions of Vol. 1 of Kim Il-sung's Selected Works. Vol. 1 covers Kim's speeches, lectures and statements for the period from June, 1930 to December, 1945.
  - 21 Radio Moscow reports leaders of athletic organizations from 11 socialist countries including north Korea got together in Bulgaria recently to discuss athletic cooperation and development.
  - 21 A newspaper mission of Chongnyon and 82nd and the 83rd home-visit groups of the association arrive in Pyongyang.
  - 21 Fourteen missions from 11 countries leave Pyongyang after taking part in the Sixth Party Congress.
  - 21 A Thailand newsmen's mission led by the chairman of the Thailand Newsmen's Association arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.



- 21 A People's Army mission led by Brig. Gen. An Yun-chan (안 윤찬) leaves for Rwanda to participate in the country's army day ceremonies.
- 21 A Chinese dancing troupe together with an actors' and actresses' team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 21 A mission of the Japanese Workers' Union arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.
- 21 The chairman of the Asian Track and Field Federation who is also a director of the International Federation of Track and Field Events arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
- 22 KCBS reports Pyongyang Students' Art troupe left Guinea Bissau after giving performances on September 24.
- 22 KCNA reports the "Workers' World," published in the United States, recently published the north Korean health law in a booklet.
- 22 Public rallies are held in Haeju, Sariwon and Nampo cities to implement the instructions President Kim gave at the Sixth Party Congress.
- 23 Premier Lee Jong-uk cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected North Yemen premier.
- 23 President Kim meets with the visiting Romanian Communist Party Youth League mission.
- 23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected chairman of the Yugoslavia Communist League Central Committee Standing Committee.
- 23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on the occasion of the country's 16th independence anniversary, October 24.
- 23 Public rallies are held in Hamhung, Shimiju, Wonsan, Kanggye, and Karsong cities to implement the instructions President Kim gave at the Sixth Party Congress.
- 23 A Chinese people's goodwill mission led by a Chinese Communist Party Central Military Committee member, Yang Ping, arrives in Pyongyang to take part in the ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the Chinese army's intervention in the Korean War.
- 23 A Pyongyang city meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Chinese "Volunteer Army's" intervention in the Korean War is held at the 2.8 Culture Center.
- 23 People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u (오 진우) holds talks with the visiting Chinese goodwill mission.
- 23 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae (계 응태) holds talks with the visiting Yugoslavia government mission.
- 23 A welcoming rally for the visiting French municipal mission is held in Nampo city.

- 23 A Dominican Labor Party mission leaves Pyongyang after participating in the Sixth Party Congress.
- 23 The Polish ambassador to Pyongyang and his embassy officials join in apple picking at the (north) Korea-Poland Friendship Cooperative Farm. The Algerian ambassador to Pyongyang and his embassy officials also join in apple picking at the (north) Korea-Algeria Friendship Cooperative Farm.
- 24 Public rallies are held in Chongjin, Hyesan, and Pyongsong cities to implement the instructions President Kim gave at the Sixth Party Congress.
- 25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Austrian president on the occasion of the country's 25th national day.
- 25 President Kim cables a condolence message to the president of the Central African Republic over the recent damage caused by a heavy rain.
- 25 President Kim sends wreaths to the tomb of Mao Tse-tung's son and other Chinese warheads on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Chinese intervention in the Korean War. The tomb is in South Pyongan Province.
- 26 A public rally is held in Wonsan city to welcome the visiting Chinese goodwill mission led by a Chinese Communist Party Central Military Committee member, Yang Ping.
- 27 Premier Lee Jung-ok cables a congratulatory message to the St. Vincent premier on the occasion of the country's independence anniversary.
- 27 A Soviet insurance company mission led by a vice president of the company arrives in Pyongyang.
- 27 A Czechoslovakia judo team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 27 A Soviet government mission arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the 16th meeting of the (north) Korea-Soviet Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee. (The mission left Pyongyang on October 30.)
- 27 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gil holds talks with the visiting French municipal mission.
- 27 An Ecuador mission supporting the north Korean unification policy arrives in Pyongyang led by a press company president.
- 27 An Ecuador mission supporting the north Korean unification policy arrives in Pyongyang led by a press company president.
- 27 The Syrian ambassador to Pyongyang and his embassy officials help (north) Korea-Syria friendship cooperative farm workers harvest rice.
- 27 A Soviet film mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 27 A Soviet news agency mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 27 Radio Pyongyang reports a visiting French municipal mission made an inspection tour of Mangyongdae, the birthplace of Kim Il-sung, the Central History Museum, the Pyongyang subway, the 9.15 Nursery, Nampo Glassware Factory, Nampo port, "Kalchon" cooperative farm, and Pannunjom in the tract village.

- 27 Radio Pyongyang reports a Pyongyang archery team had goodwill matches with a visiting Soviet team on October 25-26.
- 28 KCBS reports the Central People's Committee decrees that decorated two editorial writers of the Workers' Party Publishing House and artist Song Si-hyok with the Order of Effort as well as the title of Meritorious Workers and Artists, respectively, on October 22. It also reports that an automobile driver, Hong Sok-tae, of a forestry office was awarded the meritorious title as well as the Order of Effort on October 21.
- 28 A Bangladesh trade mission arrives in Pyongyang led by the country's commerce and industry secretary. (The mission left Pyongyang on November 3.)
- 28 A Chinese vice minister of health and his mission arrive in Pyongyang.
- 28 A Japanese Telegraphic Communications Union mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 28 A Japanese solidarity committee mission supporting the north Korean unification policy arrives in Pyongyang.
- 28 The Rwanda president meets with a People's Army mission of north Korea led by Brig. Gen. An Yun-chan.
- 28 The Soviet movie-showing week starts in Pyongyang commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution.
- 29 Radio Pyongyang reports rallies were held recently in enterprises, factories, and cooperative farms to pledge fulfillment of the instructions of President Kim given in the Sixth Party Congress.
- 29 Premier Lee Jong-ok cables a congratulatory message to Nikolai A. Tikhonov upon his nomination as new Soviet premier.
- 29 Premier Lee Jong-ok holds talks with a visiting Soviet deputy premier and his mission.
- 29 All members of the visiting Chinese "goodwill" mission are decorated with the Order the National Flag First Class, the Order of Effort, the Order of National Flag Second Class and the Third Class, respectively.
- 29 The 16th meeting of the (north) Korea-Soviet Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee is held in Pyongyang and a protocol is signed by Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae and a Soviet deputy premier.
- 29 A commemorative meeting is held at the (north) Korea-Algeria friendship cooperative farm on the occasion of the 26th Algerian revolution anniversary.
- 29 Kim Yong-nam holds talks with the visiting Japanese union mission.
- 29 The foreign military attaches stationed in north Korea make an inspection tour of Tazan Heavy Machinery Company.
- 29 The Pyongyang students' art troupe returns home after its performance tour of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Togo and Benin.

- 29 A Benin presidential palace head official arrives in Pyongyang.
- 29 A commentator of the Party organ, Rodong Shinmun, is awarded the title of people's newsmen and the Order of National Flag First Class on the occasion of the organ's 35th founding anniversary. Also three workers of the editorial department are decorated with the title of meritorious newsmen and the Order of Effort, and typesetting department workers with the title of meritorious printer and the Order of Effort.
- 30 KCBS reports the Chinese "goodwill" mission visited Hmhung city accompanied by Lt Gen. Yun Chi-ho ( 윤 치 호 ) to tour Hungnam Fertilizer Company and the 2.8 Vynalon Plant.
- 30 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Czechoslovakia on October 24 signed an agreement on the 1981-1985 commodity exchange and payment as well as a protocol over the 1981 commodity exchange and payment in Prague.
- 30 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae holds talks with the visiting Chinese trade union mission.
- 30 The Soviet Pacific Fleet "Red Flag" Orchestra arrives in Pyongyang.
- 30 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Burundi president on the occasion of the country's fourth independence anniversary.
- 30 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, arrives in Pyongyang together with his wife, aunt, daughter and son.
- 31 KCBS reports the Pyongyang Mannidae Art Troupe led by Kim Jong-sop visited the Italian Christian Democratic Party general secretary on October 24.
- 31 Radio Pyongyang reports an exhibition of north Korean books, pictures and handicrafts were recently held in Benin and Togo.
- 31 An Indian economic mission led by the country's agriculture and farm reconstruction minister arrives in Pyongyang.
- 31 A mission of the transportation and fishery workers' unions returns home after participating in the Second Asian Transportation Workers' Forum and the International Transportation Trade Union Executive Committee meeting in Japan.
- 31 A Chinese track and field team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 31 Chongnyon missions representing medical workers, automobile technicians and a trade company arrive in Pyongyang.
- 31 President Kim meets with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state.
- 31 President Kim meets with the visiting Bangladesh government mission.
- 31 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Algerian president on the occasion of the country's 26th revolution anniversary.
- 31 North Korea and Bangladesh sign a trade protocol in Pyongyang.
- 31 A Nigerian health mission arrives in Pyongyang.

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